

ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES  
OF THE ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT  
FOR THE YEAR

1971

S.H.BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Public Health Officers

ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL:-

Medical Officer of Health

S.H. BROCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Also Divisional Medical Officer.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Miss M.P. MILLIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (Dublin), B.Sc(Hons), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

R.H. WOOD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E., M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A.W. GREENWOOD, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst.P.C., Meat and Food Inspectors  
Diploma, R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J.R. GRACE, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Examination  
Board, R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma.

R.A. WOOD, M.A.P.H.I., Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Examination  
Board, (Commenced December, 1971).

Technical Assistant - Smoke Control

E. MITCHELL, M.R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors Diploma, R.S.H. Certificate in  
Food Hygiene, Retail and Catering.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

R.A. WOOD (Qualified December, 1971).  
Miss S. LEECH (Commenced September, 1971).

Clerk

Mrs. E. SPARKS.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL:-

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss C.J. BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitors Certificate,  
Queens Nurse.

## Health Visitors

Health Visiting Nursing Officer:

Miss S.M. GRAYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss E.V. CROSSLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

Miss B. BROWN KENYON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Health Visitor's Certificate.

## Midwives

Midwifery Nursing Officer:

Miss S.M. GAULE, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N.

Mrs. C.M. LAZAREVIC, S.C.M.

## Home Nurses

Home Nursing Officer:

Mrs. E. BRIGGS, S.R.N., S.C.M., District Training Certificate.

Mrs. J. BAMFORD, S.R.N. (Commenced February, 1971)

Mrs. S. BATCHELOR, S.R.N., Area Relief (Commenced June 1971)

Mrs. V.J. MORAN, S.R.N.

Mrs. J.M. PEEVERS, S.R.N.

## Orthopaedic Surgeon

\* K.S. DAVIES, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Edin)

## Ophthalmic Surgeons

\* S. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

\* S.B. DAVIES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.O.

\* Mrs. M.A. DAVIES, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O (England)

## Dental Officers

G.A. THOMPSON, D.Orth., B.Ch.D., L.D.S., D.D.P.H., County Orthodontist

Miss J. NEDEN, B.D.S., U.Durh., D.D.P.H., Specialist in Advanced Conservative Dentistry.

W.A. ALLEN, B.D.S., L.D.S., Senior Clinical Dental Officer.

H.G. THORP, L.D.S., Area Dental Officer.

E. THORNTON, L.D.S., Dental Officer.

Mrs. J.A. NUNN, Dental Auxiliary.

## Divisional County Ambulance Service Depot

A. ARMITAGE (Died March, 1971)

D. CAREY (Commenced July, 1971).

\* Part time by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.



TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the town for 1971, which was my first complete year in the combined post of Medical Officer of Health to the Urban District and Divisional Medical Officer for the West Riding County Health Services. Under this Scheme, your Medical Officer of Health has similar functions and responsibilities in the other seven districts in the combined Division which includes the County Area served by the Halifax Hospitals.

1971 was a year of changes - changes effected, changes proposed, nationally and locally, involving not only Health Services but Social and Education Services and, indeed, Local Government as a whole. Paramount amongst these in interest during the first half of the year was the launching of the Social Services Department and the gradual transfer of responsibility for Home Helps, Mental Welfare Officers and some other services in the Health Department to the Social Services Department. The excitement of this exercise had scarcely begun to abate when we received the consultative document on the reorganisation of the Health Services as a basis for discussion upon which the proposed unification of future management of the Health Services would take place.

There are two points I would like to bring in here, indicating how changes locally in the work of this department were introduced to phase in with these major events. First, whilst clearly intended that the Social Services Department should press ahead as rapidly and effectively as possible through the stages of planning and administration and assimilation of the work into the new department, the initial shortage of premises and manpower led to a period of difficulty in providing all the intended services for the community. The vital need for close liaison between departments dealing with related problems affecting the community quickly became underlined and initiated the development of co-operative links with the Social Services and other departments, at various levels, aimed at overcoming the difficulties encountered during this time. Perhaps if transfer of responsibilities to the new Social Services Department had been times to coincide with the other major changes in the Health Service and Local Government, there would have been more opportunity for preparation. On the other hand, it may be that important lessons are to be learned about the necessity for advanced preparation so that, when the time comes, changes in the Health Services may proceed as smoothly as possible. Initially, of course, these changes will involve particular members of staff and administration rather than patients, but it is my view that the acid test of the service is its quality and availability as far as the recipient, i.e. the patient is concerned. For this reason, we have pursued locally and, without exception, with the encouragement of Family Doctors, the concept of the community health team providing a co-operative system of primary care for the public. Health Visitors had already become identified with particular practices and, during the year, attachment of Home Nurses was completed. Preliminary discussions took place to enable Midwives to work as closely as possible with small groups of a few Family Doctors to improve liaison in the provision of midwifery care.



I am convinced that if these primary care teams are well established by 1974, and effective links consolidated with related departments, it will already have contributed much, locally, to future amalgamation of the services and to ensuring that the patients' welfare is not put at risk whilst the new ranks are being closed.

The second point which determined certain changes during the year was the perennial and widespread complaint of shortage of staff. Already short all round in the midwifery, health visiting and nursing establishment, this was a year bedevilled by illness in the staff, several of whom required major surgery and long periods of sick leave. The medical staff position, likewise, was seriously short in manpower and I would like to record my appreciation to those Family Doctors who provided their services and help, particularly in the Child Welfare Clinics. Fortunately, the medical staff position improved considerably during the course of the year.

The shortage of Health Visitors was part of the reason for pushing ahead as rapidly as possible with the developmental assessment programme for pre-school children and the introduction of the pre-school medical examination at the age of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. Not only were there sound reasons for regarding this system as advantageous in the monitoring of the child's health and development, but it was incorporated in general changes involving infant welfare work and immunisation policy to allow Health Visitors scope in using their time as effectively as possible. Under this scheme a series of screening tests are carried out by the Health Visitors at intervals during the child's pre-school life and, at less frequent intervals, the Doctor conducts other tests and medically examines the child. In addition, routine vision and hearing tests are carried out. On the whole, this scheme has been very well received by parents and the interest shown by mothers in the home visits and their co-operation in clinic attendance is most gratifying. However, there is one sphere of developmental assessment which so far has not been as successful as we would wish. This is the hearing test where the response from the parents on average is disappointing. It is essential to bring home to our mothers the importance of this test; they have to be made to realise that this test is designed not merely to ascertain the child's ability to hear noise but to ensure that he can appreciate the full range of vocal sounds. If a child cannot hear a complete speech scale he may well become retarded in both talking and learning. Arrangements are made under the County Computer Scheme to invite all infants for a simple hearing test, carried out by trained staff in the clinic when the infant is six to eight months old. Where an appointment is failed the health visitor follows up the case and further appointments are made. I cannot stress too forcefully the need to carry out this test on all infants. Early recognition of the defect not only improves the prospects of a successful outcome in these cases amenable to treatment but it enables guidance to the parent and the child to be well established, in all diagnosed cases, before entry to school.

The Pre-School Examination is a comprehensive review of the child's progress, with full medical examination at which the child also receives his "booster" immunisation. The advantages here are that any physical, mental or emotional problems likely to affect the child's education are brought to



the attention of the Teacher before the child enters school and the method of management discussed and applied from his first day in school. Similarly, he has been given additional protection against the routine infectious diseases before he is exposed to the increased risk of contact in the large school population.

The Halifax Hospitals provide hospital service for the Urban District, and the other seven districts comprising this County Division, and following the publication of the Consultative Document on the Unification of the Health Services, planning of the services in the hospital field will take into account this co-ordinated role. There is, at present, a considerable degree of co-ordination of hospital, general practitioner and local health authority services, e.g. midwifery, through regular meetings of the Maternity Liaison Committee, and in a successful development of the Geriatric Day Hospital at Northowram. Along with the main hospital commissioned in September, 1970, an effective geriatrics service is thus provided at Northowram for long-stay and day patients. Further development at this Hospital will include a new psychiatric unit for long-stay patients. At Halifax General Hospital, among the major development during 1971 were the new Acute Psychiatric Unit of 60 beds and Day Hospital, and a very fine new Maternity Unit with full range of services. The Royal Halifax Infirmary is likewise scheduled for future extensions and improvement of facilities.

The vital statistics indicate a decrease in the Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population compared with the 1970 figure, whilst the birth rate remained very much the same and slightly greater than the County as a whole. Whilst the number of infant deaths was the same as the previous year, the number of still births decreased markedly. The death rate in the general population was slightly greater than in 1970 and remains appreciably above the comparable rate for the West Riding and the rest of the country. This increase in the death rate figure is due to the reduced population figure and, in fact, the number of actual deaths was slightly less. In particular, there were fewer deaths from diseases of the heart and circulation but an appreciable increase in deaths from malignant disease. Mortality from respiratory diseases also showed a slight increase.

Under notifiable diseases, the number of Measles notifications remained disappointingly high during the year with a total of 94. Mothers are urged to protect their children against this condition by vaccination, which is now included in the routine vaccination and immunisation programme carried out during the child's second year of life. Whilst most children who develop Measles make a satisfactory recovery following what is usually a miserable period of illness, there is always a possibility of complications occurring, such as Bronchitis, ear inflammation, or even effects on the nervous system. When these occur, the condition must be regarded as being rather more serious than a "period of miserable illness". How much better it is to avoid such an occurrence taking place by protecting the child in the first instance.

During the late summer, an unaccustomed exercise was added to the work of the department when a case of Cholera was confirmed in a neighbouring Authority. This was a traveller returned from abroad, and it was necessary to identify and follow up contacts, all of whom were clear of the disease.



There was a change in the routine immunisation procedure by the withdrawal of routine vaccination of infants against Smallpox in the latter part of the year. This national policy followed the recommendation made to the Department of Health by the Advisory Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation and was based on progress made on the international front by the World Health Organisation Smallpox Eradication Programme and the view that, in this country, the risks of continuing routine vaccination of infants outweighs its advantages as a precautionary measure. People travelling to areas where Smallpox is still a threat, and those at special risk, e.g. ambulance staff, continued to be vaccinated as a routine measure.

The prevention and early detection of disease continues to be an important aspect of the work of the Department. An example of this role, of course, is the cervical cytology screening clinic, and, during the early part of the year, the staff were engaged in a pilot scheme organised by the Office of Population, Censuses and Statistics aimed at devising a routine national scheme to recall women for cervical cytology at an interval of five years after the initial screening. Prior to this, arrangements for the recall varied considerably from one part of the country to another.

During the year, there were major changes in the provision of welfare food for expectant and nursing mothers and children under the age of five years, resulting in the withdrawal of cheap welfare milk but extending the entitlement to free welfare milk. This new welfare milk scheme took into account changes in the standard of living since welfare milk was first introduced about 30 years ago and is designed to provide free milk for those nutritional risk because of financial need or other special circumstances. Under the same Order, vitamin drops and pills replaced orange juice and cod liver oil. Cod liver oil was unpalatable to many children and the misuse of undiluted fruit syrups, including welfare orange juice, had been shown to promote dental caries.

During the year, the Old People's Welfare Committee continued to make its successful progress. The Committee's van, which had proved a most valuable asset, was arriving at the end of its useful life, and, principally as a result of public appeal, sufficient funds were raised to purchase a new mini van. It should be noted that many of the elderly people subscribed to this project, which gives some indication of how much they appreciate the services rendered to them by this Committee.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report gives detailed information on the work carried out by the Public Health Department on environmental duties. In particular, progress in the clearance of unfit houses continued with the representation of a further 97 houses in clearance areas during the year and five individual unfit houses, whilst every encouragement is given to the improvement of structurally sound properties by providing necessary amenities with grant aid. Progress was maintained on the Clean Air front and by the end of the year there were 11 smoke control areas in operation, covering nearly 4,500 premises.

Finally, may I express, on behalf of the department, appreciation for the courtesy of the Members of the Council, and thank Mr. Wood, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his invaluable help and co-operation.

SAMUEL H. BROCK  
Medical Officer of Health

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1971

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Statistics and Social Conditions in the Area:-

Area (in acres)	5,951
Population: Census 1961: 18,357	
Estimated 1971 (mid-year)	17,780
Average number of persons per acre	3.0
Number of houses	7,309
Average number of inhabited houses per acre	1.23
Average number of persons per house	2.43
Rateable value	£574,466
Product of a penny rate	£5,235

The Manager of the Halifax Employment Exchange, of which Elland is a sub-Office, has kindly informed me that at the end of the year the number of un-employed persons in the Elland area was 121 men and 23 women. In addition, 15 men and five women were temporarily stopped on the day of the count.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Legitimate	145	119	264
Illegitimate	12	13	25
TOTAL	157	132	289

Live Birth rate: 16.3 per 1,000 of estimated resident population  
Adjusted Birth rate: 17.9 per 1,000 of estimated resident population.  
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births: 9.5

Still Births

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	2

Still Birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births: 6.9

Total Live and Still Births

<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
158	133	291

## Deaths

<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
148	116	264

Crude Death rate: 14.8 per 1,000 estimated resident population.  
Adjusted Death rate: 14.7 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

## Infant Deaths

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Legitimate	4	1	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
TOTAL:	5	1	6

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Total:	20.8
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Legitimate:	18.9
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Illegitimate:	40.0
Neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks):	6.9
Early neo-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (under one week):	6.9
Peri-natal Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births (Still births and deaths under one week combined):	13.7

## Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 live and still births</u>
Nil	Nil



BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR 1971 FOR THE  
WEST RIDING ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY  
AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Aggregate of U.D's	Aggregate of R.D's	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Elland
Crude Birth	16.90	17.40	17.00	16.00	16.30
Adjusted Birth	17.20	16.90	17.20	-	17.90
Crude Death	12.00	10.10	11.40	11.60	14.80
Adjusted Death	12.50	12.10	12.30	-	14.70
Tuberculosis -					
Respiratory	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-
Other	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	-
All forms	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	-
Cancer	2.25	1.94	2.16	2.39	3.6
Cerebro - Vascular Disease	1.86	1.46	1.75	*	1.97
Circulatory Diseases exc. Cerebro- Vascular Disease	4.62	3.92	4.41	*	4.72
Respiratory Diseases	1.53	1.16	1.42	*	2.19
Maternal Mortality	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.17	-
Infant Mortality	18.70	17.80	18.40	17.50	20.80
Neo-Natal Mortality	10.70	11.70	11.00	11.60	6.90
Stillbirth	12.80	11.20	12.30	12.50	6.90

\* Figures not available

The Infant and Neo-Natal Mortality rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live and  
stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

TABLE 1

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN ELLAND RESIDENTS IN 1971

	1971 All Ages		
	M	F	Total
Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	5	4	9
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	3	5	8
Malignant Neoplasm - Larynx	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	14	1	15
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	3	-	3
Leukaemia	2	-	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	4	17
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	4	-	4
Diabetes Mellitus	-	2	2
Anaemias	-	2	2
Other Diseases of nervous system	-	3	3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	4	2	6
Hypertensive Disease	1	2	3
Ischaemic Heart disease	28	26	54
Other forms of Heart Disease	8	5	13
Cerebrovascular disease	12	23	35
Other Diseases of the Circulatory system	3	5	8
Pneumonia	11	5	16
Bronchitis and Emphysema	17	6	23
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
Appendicitis	-	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	3	3
Other diseases, Genito-Urinary system	2	1	3
Diseases of skin and Sub-Cutaneous Tissue	-	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system	-	1	1
Birth injury, difficult labour etc,	1	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents	6	2	8
All other accidents	4	1	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	2	5
All other external causes	-	2	2
TOTALS:	148	116	264

## VITAL STATISTICS

The estimate of the population is the mid-year estimate of the Registrar General. His estimate is 17,780, as compared with 18,500 for 1970 and compares with the figure for the 1961 Census of 18,357. There were 289 live births and 264 deaths, so that there was a natural increase of 25 in the population this year.

The crude birth rate for the year is 16.3 per 1,000 of the population. This compares with the rate for the previous year of 16.0 and is 0.3 above the rate for England and Wales. This crude birth rate has to be adjusted by a comparability factor of 1.10 to bring it into line with that of the country as a whole, and this gives us an adjusted birth rate of 17.9. This compares with an adjusted birth rate for the Administrative County of 17.2 and a birth rate for England and Wales of 16.0.

There were 25 illegitimate births, representing 9.5% of the total live births, and an illegitimate birth rate of 1.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year there were two stillbirths. This gives a rate of 6.9 per 1,000 (live and still) births. The County rate is 12.3 and the rate for England and Wales is 12.5.

The death rate for the Urban District is 14.8 per 1,000 of the population. This is 0.3 above the figure for last year. The comparability factor for obtaining the adjusted death rate is 0.99% and using this factor we have an adjusted death rate of 14.7. This compares with an adjusted death rate of 12.3 for the Administrative County and 11.6 for England and Wales.

The chief causes of death this year were, in order of frequency:-

1.	Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	-	84	(107)
2.	Cancer	-	64	(51)
3.	Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Influenza and other respiratory diseases	-	39	(33)
4.	Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	-	35	(40)

The figures in parenthesis are those for 1970, for comparison.

### Infant Deaths

There were six infant deaths in the Urban District of Elland during 1971.



The infant death rate of 20.8 compares with the rate for the administrative County of 18.4, and for England and Wales of 17.5, and has risen from a rate of 20.3 for this district in 1970.

### Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in Elland during 1971.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

General provisions of health services throughout the area continued to function as in previous years.

### Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, continues to receive clinical material and milk and water samples for bacteriological examination, while chemical analysis is carried out by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder.

Facilities are also provided by the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Leeds, and General Practitioners who have open access to the services of the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

### Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Station at Brighouse provides cover for both Elland Urban District and the neighbouring areas of the County. This service is administered from the Group Control at Birkenshaw, telephone number Bradford 682211 and all requests for the ambulance service should be made to this Centre.

Appended hereto are particulars of the cases transported during the year. The figures are given monthly and the total for last year is given for comparison after the total in each line. This table applies to the whole Division. It has not been possible to split the Divisional figures to give the figures for Elland alone.

TABLE 2

## BRIGHOUSE AMBULANCE STATION

STATISTICAL RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1971

Patients										
1971 Month	(a) Outpatients	(b) Admissions	(c) Discharges	(d) Transfers	(e) Accident Patients	Totals per Month	Emergency Patients	Sitting Patients	Stretcher Patients	Miles
January	1,597	203	84	12	64	1,960	147	1,750	210	13,418
February	1,611	196	65	6	66	1,944	154	1,727	217	12,163
March	2,081	154	70	7	63	2,375	99	2,214	161	13,127
April	1,741	181	78	16	86	2,102	99	1,893	209	11,501
May	1,894	190	58	19	71	2,232	102	2,029	203	13,379
June	1,917	178	63	18	64	2,240	102	2,073	167	13,317
July	1,913	180	87	5	82	2,267	120	2,061	206	13,171
August	1,632	166	69	9	105	1,981	117	1,766	215	12,637
September	1,870	153	68	9	89	2,189	96	1,980	209	13,405
October	1,901	182	74	1	64	2,222	114	1,994	228	12,876
November	2,046	189	59	8	66	2,368	159	2,162	206	14,087
December	1,817	195	81	3	70	2,166	101	1,977	189	12,948
<u>TOTALS:-</u>										
1971	22,020	2,167	856	113	890	26,046	1,410	23,626	2,420	156,029
1970	16,737	2,266	987	154	940	21,084	1,628	18,502		155,434

## Nursing in the Home

Three Home Nurses are employed for duty in the Elland area, Mrs. Bamford being appointed in February to replace Mrs. Ramsey. In June, an additional Home Nurse, Mrs. Batchelor, was appointed to undertake relief duties throughout the Divisional area.

A variety of equipment is available for loan to patients being nursed at home and increasing use is being made of disposal pads with incontinent patients.

A Nursing Officer, Home Nurses, Mrs. E. Briggs, was appointed during the year under the recommendations of the Mayston Report.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres

The table of Clinics and Treatment Centres is appended in Table 3

## Chiropody

Probably one of the greatest boons provided is that of chiropody and this service continues to be very popular.

Altogether 865 old people and six physically handicapped persons were treated through the County Council scheme and approximately another hundred people were treated under the scheme of the Stainland and Greetland Nursing Associations. Thirty eight per cent of the old people treated had to be treated in their own homes as domiciliary cases.

There was an increase in the number of patients treated under the County's scheme.

In general, patients continue to have attention at bi-monthly intervals. If the condition demands additional attention, this has been arranged.

## Cervical Cytology

Clinics for the early detection of Cancer of the womb and breast are held regularly in Elland. A simple and painless smear test is performed and patients are also shown the technique of self-examination of the breast. In 1971, 135 women attended.



## Old People's Welfare Committee

Elland Council is fortunate in having a most progressive and flourishing Committee for the welfare of elderly citizens. The various districts are well represented and members attend the meetings with evident enthusiasm. It is indeed a Committee where co-ordination of all the relevant associations has been obtained, and maintained, to the general benefit of all who desire help.

## Home Safety Committee

The Home Safety Committee meets bi-monthly and every effort is made to decrease the number of accidents in the home. In many instances these could, with a little foresight, have been avoided.

Excepting the occasions when houses and whole families are burnt, there is little drama, and no press value is attached to accidents occurring in the privacy of a household. Yet the number of these is tremendous, deaths far exceeding those caused by many dreaded diseases, and, apart from those who die as a result, many more are crippled for life.

## HOSPITALS

### Infectious Disease

There was little call this year on the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford, which now takes our cases.

### Tuberculosis

The majority of cases requiring admission to hospital are received into Northowram Hall Hospital.

### Maternity

This service continues as before. Some of our cases go to Huddersfield and Bradford, but the majority are delivered in the Halifax General Hospital. The liaison between the hospital staff and that of the Health Department continues to be excellent.

### Old People

Hospital accommodation provided for old people who are not acutely ill continues to be difficult. The demand for such accommodation is as great as ever and may be expected to increase.

TABLE 3 - CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

NAME	SITUATION	WHEN OPEN
Combined Ante-Natal & Post-Natal Clinics	Clay House, Greetland	Alternate Wednesdays, 2-4 pm.
Infant Welfare Clinics	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland Mechanics Inst.Stainland	Every Wednesday & Thursday, 2-4 pm. Every Tuesday, 2-4 pm. Every Friday, 2-4 pm.
Immunisation and Vaccination	Carried out at all Infant Welfare Centres by appointment	
Chest Clinic	Royal Halifax Infirmary	Monday, 9 am-12 noon; 1.45 - 4pm Tuesday to Friday, 9 am-12 noon.
Venereal Disease Clinics	Royal Halifax Infirmary	<u>FEMALES &amp; CHILDREN</u> } Tuesday, 2-4.30 pm; 5-7 pm.
		<u>MALES</u> } Thursday, 2-4.30 pm; 5-7 pm.
	Ward 25, Royal Infirmary, Lindley, Huddersfield	<u>FEMALES &amp; CHILDREN</u> ) Monday, 10 am - 12 noon. Wednesday, 11-12 noon; Friday 2-3 pm
		<u>MALES</u> } Monday, 2-4 pm; Wednesday 10-11 am; 2-4 pm; Friday 10-11 am; 3-4 pm
Consultant Ophthalmic Clinics	Clay House, Greetland Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland	Wednesdays - alternate mornings) By Wednesdays - alternate mornings) Appointment
Consultant Clinics - Orthopaedic	Divisional Clinic, Lawson Road, Brighouse	By appointment
Chiropody Clinic	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland Clay House, Greetland	Daily (by appointment) Friday mornings ( by appointment)
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Ellen Royde Clinic, Elland	Friday afternoons (by appointment)



## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

### Health Visitors

The duties of the Health Visitor are combined with those of School Nurse. In pursuance of the National Health Service Act, the scope of this service includes home visiting for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of children and persons (including adults) suffering from illness and/or expectant and nursing mothers. The Health Visitors also give advice in the home as to measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

A Health Visiting Nursing Officer, Miss S.M. Grayson, was appointed during the year under the recommendations of the Mayston Report.

In Elland, the Health Visitors are attached to General Practitioners and serve the families on their medical lists, rather than working in fixed districts. This attachment has led to a closer integration of the two services and is very much appreciated.

### Domiciliary Midwifery

A Midwifery Nursing Officer, Miss S.M. Gaule, was appointed during the year under the recommendations of the Mayston Report.

The West Riding County Council employed one full-time midwife in the Urban District during the year. There was a slight increase in the number of domiciliary confinements during 1971 and the percentage of babies born at home rose to 26%. The midwife is trained in the administration of trilene and gas and air analgesia and provided with all the necessary equipment. Analgesia is available to all mothers desiring it, subject to satisfactory medical examination. The midwives have also received special training in the care of premature infants, and a new type of incubator is now in service. This can be ready for immediate use at the Brighouse Ambulance Station, and it is available for moving premature babies to special care units in hospital.

TABLE 4

#### LABOURS CONDUCTED BY THE MIDWIVES DURING 1971

Labours conducted -		
(a)	as midwives	75
(b)	as maternity nurses	--
(c)	Total	75

Of the 291 children born to Elland residents during the year, 75 were born at home. This figure does not give a complete picture of the work carried out by the midwife for, in addition, some mothers were discharged from hospital 48 hours after their confinements and had to be attended by the Domiciliary Midwives. This practice will tend to increase as an ever higher proportion of births take place in hospital.



### Ante-Natal Clinic

Table 5 gives particulars of the attendances of the Ante-Natal Clinics. It will be seen that 40 mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinics, making 201 attendances.

TABLE 5

#### ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Number of sessions	26	25	26	25	20
Total number of individual expectant mothers	41	46	46	50	40
Total number of attendances	288	200	200	270	201

### Infant Welfare Clinics

Table 6 gives the attendances at the respective Infant Welfare Centres.

From the beginning of the year, the work of the Infant Welfare Centres was extended to include regular screening tests to assess development of all pre-school children.

TABLE 6ATTENDANCES AT THE RESPECTIVE INFANT WELFARE CLINICS IN 1971

	Elland	Greetland	Stainland	Total
Number of sessions	101 (49 Drs.' sessions)	50 (45 Drs.' sessions)	50 (11 Drs.' sessions)	201 (105 Drs.' sessions)
Individual children attending	495	255	147	897
Medical Consultations	529	324	68	921
Average number of Medical Consultations per session	10.7	7.2	6.2	8.7
Attendances of children born in 1971	1,438	575	395	2,408
Attendances of children over 1 year	1,991	1,257	561	3,809
Total attendances	3,429	1,832	956	6,217
Average attendances per session	34.0	36.6	19.1	30.9

Ophthalmic Scheme

During 1971, 34 pre-school children were examined at the Ophthalmic Clinic. Spectacles were prescribed in nine cases.

Orthopaedic Clinic

During the year, 40 children under school age were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeon, and particulars of these cases are given below:-

Genu Varum	3
Genu Valgum	7
Inversion of feet	6
Curly Toes	2
Click in Knees	2
? Congenital Deformity of Hip	20

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Number of Schools in Division	42
Number of children in attendance at School at the end of 1971	10,377
Number of children examined at School during 1971	1,847
(This figure is made up as follows)	
Routine examinations	1,496
Re-examinations	351
Number of children referred for treatment	79

### Minor Ailments Clinic

109 children attended at the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year.

### Ophthalmic Clinics

572 children were seen at these clinics during the year, and glasses were prescribed in 313 cases.

### Dental Clinic

The following table gives a record of work done in the Division during the year:-

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#### Dental Inspection and Treatment

Number of children inspected	8,670
Number of children offered treatment	4,085
Number of children treated	3,234
Number of attendances	7,051

#### Number of Extractions

Temporary teeth	2,862
Permanent teeth	1,108

#### Number of fillings

Temporary teeth	775
Permanent teeth	6,869

Number of General Anaesthetics	1,554
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## Special Schools

Provision is made for children requiring special educational facilities to be admitted to schools catering for their needs, and altogether 84 children from the Division were in such schools in 1971. Particulars are given below:-

Deaf	4
Partially deaf	3
Blind	1
Partially sighted	4
Physically handicapped	16
Maladjusted	5
Educationally subnormal	49
In epileptic colonies	2
	<hr/>
	84
	<hr/>

## Speech Therapy

51 children were seen at this Divisional Clinic during the year.

## Child Guidance

92 children were seen at the Divisional Child Guidance Clinic in Brighthouse during the year.

## MENTAL HEALTH

Under the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, arrangements for the provision of Social Services (including advice and support) for the purpose of the prevention of mental disorder, the care of persons suffering from mental disorder and the after care of such persons became the responsibility of the Social Services Department. Transfer of the Mental Welfare Officers and Adult Training Centre to the new department took place during the year.

Under the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, provision was made to bring within the educational system those children who become or would previously have been deemed as being unsuitable for education at school, and responsibility for providing training for such children passed from the Health Department to the Education Department during the year under review. By these arrangements, the Junior Training Centre at Rastrick became designated as Hillside Special School.

## HOUSING

During 1971, 71 dwellings were completed by the Council, making a total of 1,129 post-War Council houses erected in the Elland Urban District, and it is hoped during 1972 to complete the 124 dwellings remaining in the Westgate Stage III development.

In addition, 41 houses have been built by private enterprise during the year. With the enthusiasm of the Council, and the stimulation given to private builders, the elimination of all unsatisfactory homes may be anticipated.

During the year, 97 houses in clearance areas were represented, and in addition, five individual unfit houses.

Action taken during the year:-

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	No. of Houses	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas	28	111	51
Not in or around Clearance Areas	-	-	-
As a result of procedure under Section 16 or 17 (included in above)	-	-	-
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	6	33	15
Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	3		
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
After Informal Action - by owner			-
After Formal Notice - Housing Acts:-			
(a) by owner			-
(b) by local authority			-
Previously included in a Closing, Demolition or Clearance Order			1
Houses in which defects were remedied			76
Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:-			
(a) Clearance Areas			66
(b) Overcrowding			5
<u>NEW DWELLINGS</u>			
Number of new dwellings completed during the year:-			
(a) by the local authority			71
(b) by private enterprise			41



GRANTS FOR CONVERSION OR IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Formal Applications received during the year	Applications Approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
	Number of Dwellings	Number of Dwellings	
(a) Conversions	-	-	-
(b) Improvements	104	84	75

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Although many factors, such as better housing, improved diets and increased social education, have played their part in reducing the number of cases and deaths from certain notifiable diseases, there is no doubt that the major part has been that of active immunisation.

This has been demonstrated most vividly in the case of Diphtheria. In the early 1940's, there was a dramatic fall, both in the number of cases and the percentage of deaths, immediately following upon the first major immunisation campaign against the disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in Elland since 1948. New immunisation schedules were introduced in April, 1968, and primary courses against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are now completed at fourteen months of age instead of six months. These appointments are made under the County Computer Scheme on a divisional basis and will result in an increased number of children receiving full protection against the diseases.

### Vaccination against Smallpox

Routine vaccination of infants against Smallpox was withdrawn in August, 1971, following the recommendation made to the Department of Health by the Advisory Committee on Vaccination and Immunization and was based on progress made on the international front by the World Health Organization Smallpox Eradication Programme and the view that in this country, the risks of continuing routine vaccination of infants outweigh the advantages as a precautionary measure.

### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to 640 twelve-year-old and thirteen-year-old schoolchildren in the Division. Parents of 518, or 81%, consented to this valuable measure, as compared with the County Average for 1970 of 85.7%. 510 of these children were tested. Seventy of them, or 14%, were found to be positive reactors and presumably had been exposed to the disease at some time, and 440 with negative reactions were given B.C.G. vaccination.

Heaf testing and vaccination of contacts were also carried out.

Seventy child contacts received skin tests. Thirteen of these were positive. Seventy six children received B.C.G. vaccination, including 19 babies not previously given a skin test.

### Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is now included in the County Computer Scheme on a Divisional basis.

### Vaccination against Measles

Routine vaccination against Measles continued during the year, and this, too, is included in the County Computer Scheme on a Divisional basis.

### Vaccination against German Measles

This is now offered to all girls between the 11th and 14th year and is usually carried out in this Division during their 13th year. The acceptance rate for this procedure was of the order of 70%.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

### Scarlet Fever

There were seven cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year. Most of these were mild cases and all occurred in children.

### Food Poisoning

No cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1971.

### Measles

94 cases of Measles were notified during the year, as compared with 76 cases last year.

### Whooping Cough

Forty-one cases of Whooping cough were notified during the year. Whooping cough vaccination does not give full protection, but it has the effect of delaying the incidence of Whooping cough until later in childhood, when complications are much less likely to occur, and, in addition, has caused a dramatic reduction in the number of cases.

### Infective Jaundice

Eleven cases of Infective Jaundice were notified during the year.

### Tuberculosis

The statistics relating to Tuberculosis are presented in tabular form in Table 9.

No action has been found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

There were three notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year, as compared with two in 1970. Six respiratory cases recovered and were removed from the register, and one patient on the register died this year. The number on the register was thus reduced by four to 54 respiratory cases.

No cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified this year.

The system of special contact cards has been continued in the Division and an effort has been made again for all contacts of new cases to be investigated



including follow-up X-ray examination at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other contacts are followed up regularly, and as far as possible are X-rayed whenever the Mass Radiography Unit visits the Division. The number of known contacts at present under observation in the Elland Urban District is 161 in respect of the 54 respiratory cases on the register.

The three new cases notified were all female, occurring in women aged 65, 50 and 36.

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The Divisional Care Committee continued to do good work and to distribute clothing, fuel and food parcels to needy people. Christmas parcels were distributed as usual and the usual annual day trip was made to the seaside for patients and their families who are unlikely to have a holiday any other way.

## Mass Radiography Survey

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in October and November and sessions were held at the Wainwright Hall, Nu-Swift Limited, Bondina Limited and John Shaw & Sons Limited.

I give below the result supplied by the Unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence, since the persons examined constitute only a small portion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Examinations carried out:-			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	998	664	1,662
(b) Number recalled for large film	9	1	10
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings:-			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(c) Other abnormalities (see below)	8	1	9
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	-	-	-
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis:-			
Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary Infection	1	-	1
Other Infections of Lungs: Fungus or Parasitic	1	-	1
Bronchiectasia	1	-	1
Spontaneous Pneumothorax	2	-	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	-	1
Hilar & Bronchial Adenitis	1	-	1
Primary Malignant Neoplasms	1	-	1
Pneumoconiosis & Tuberculosis	-	1	1

TABLE 7 - NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) AND HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1971

Disease	Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Infective Jaundice	11	-	-
Measles	94	1	-
Whooping Cough	41	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	153	1	-



TABLE 8 - MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1971

MONTH	SCARLET FEVER	TUBERCULOSIS - LUNG	OTHER	ENCEPHALITIS	DYSENTERY	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	PARATYPHOID	FOOD POISONING	TOTALS
January	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	10
February	2	3	-	-	-	1	17	5	-	-	28
March	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	11
April	-	-	-	-	-	24	3	2	-	-	29
May	1	-	-	-	-	23	6	-	-	-	30
June	-	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	-	-	19
July	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
August	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
December	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:-	7	3	-	-	-	94	41	11	-	-	156

TABLE 9 - TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1971

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR, 1971

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TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF ELLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors' Department during the year 1971. As in previous years, the various sections of the report show continuing progress in all fields of work.

Progress continued in the clearance and improvement of dwellinghouses, Food Hygiene, Factories, Offices and Shops, Smoke Control, Public Cleansing, Petroleum Installations and many miscellaneous duties. Possibly the most important aspect of our work is the excellent relationship we have with the general public who return verbal and written appreciation of the help and advice given them by members of the department.

During the year, our thoughts were again directed to Local Government Reorganisation and the future. The Bill setting out the Government's proposals was laid before Parliament and Circular 84/71 defined new county and administrative areas and contained an allocation of the main functions to be carried out by these authorities. It is to be hoped the new system of administration will provide for the community a service no less than that they now enjoy.

May I thank members of staff who gave me valuable assistance during the year and provided much of the material for this report, and to the typist who has compiled and assembled this report in addition to her other routine work.

I am indebted to Dr. Brock, who has given guidance on many occasions, and to my colleagues in other departments, who never hesitate to give assistance when required.

Finally, my appreciation and thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee, for the many ways in which they have given support to our work during the year, and I trust that our efforts in future years will continue to merit that support.

Ronald H. Wood  
Chief Public Health Inspector

February, 1973



## INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

During the year, the total number of inspections and visits made in all branches of the Department was 8,475. 53 Notices were served, of which 34 were informal and 19 were statutory.

### (A) RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Complaints received	221
Nuisances - dwellinghouses	164
other premises	45
Re-inspections - dwellinghouses	245
other premises	90

### HOUSING

Improvement Grants	285
Clearance (individual inspections)	91
Clearance (general and survey inspections)	537
Moveable dwellings	78
Other visits under Housing Acts	224
Qualification Certificates	19

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Bakehouses	29
Butchers	37
Fish fryers	33
Confectionery and sweet shops	11
Greengrocers, Fishmongers etc.	21
Grocery and general	38
Ice cream premises	17
Food hawkers - vehicles	4
Hotel, Cafe and canteen kitchens	58
Registered preparing premises	65
Other food preparing premises	18
Delivery vehicles, wholesale	4
Delivery vehicles, retail	97
Market Stalls	110
Dairies	16
Food hygiene inspections	478

### FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughterhouses	328
Shops and warehouses re unsound food	9

### FACTORIES

With power	29
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## CLEAN AIR ACT

Smoke control areas - survey	562
visits re adaptation	697
Smoke observations - industrial	37
domestic	234
Atmospheric deposit stations	289
Atmospheric pollution, other visits	101
Boilerhouse inspections	8
Interviews re adaptations	459

## DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Drainage tested	122
Drains inspected	249
Drainage revisits	228
Cesspools and unsewered premises	63
Domestic sanitary accommodation	92
Public sanitary accommodation	119

## NOISE ABATEMENT

Visits	25
Revisits	41

## RODENT AND VERMIN INFESTATION

Rodent infestation	113
Sewer treatment	200
Filthy premises	6
Verminous premises disinfested	7
Verminous premises, revisits	6

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

Abandoned cars	43
Dumping	2

## MISCELLANEOUS

Pet Shops	2
Sampling visits	234
Keeping of animals	31
Water supply	87
Infectious disease	32
Offensive trades	18
Refuse accommodation	556
Petroleum Acts	71
Hairdressers	13
Interviews	283
Miscellaneous	265

(B) SUMMARY OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

DWELLINGHOUSES

Service pipes repaired	4
Chimney stacks repaired	1
Roofs repaired	5
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	4
External walls repaired or renewed	1
Internal walls repaired or replastered	1
Windows repaired or renewed	5
Staircases repaired	1
Smokey conditions abated	22
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	4
Dirty premises cleansed	7
Verminous premises disinfested	16
Yards and passages repaired	4
Sinks renewed	4
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	58
Wells abolished and Town's water provided	1

WATERCLOSETS

Flush pipes, repaired or renewed	2
Cleansed	2
Privies abolished and waterclosets provided	2
Public conveniences repaired	48
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	2
New sanitary accommodation provided	60

OFFICES AND SHOPS

Provided with thermometers	12
Provided with first aid boxes	5
Provided with abstract	13
Provided with heating	2
Provided with ventilation	1
Provided with lighting	2
Provided with handrails	14
Structure and repairs etc.	4
Provided with other improvements	8

FOOD PREMISES

Rooms cleansed	11
Equipment cleansed	18
Redecorated	9
Washing facilities improved	10
Sanitary accommodation improved	14
Personal hygiene improved	17
Other improvements	8



MISCELLANEOUS

Noise nuisance abated	14
Petrol tanks filled	1
Petrol tanks tested	5
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	7
Nuisances from burning of refuse abated	7
Industrial smoke nuisance abated	19
Abandoned cars removed	10
Abandoned cars destroyed	7
Domestic smoke nuisance abated	93
Nuisance from smell abated	6
New dustbins provided	794
Accumulations removed	7
Drains cleansed	87
Drains repaired	61

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The standard of sanitary accommodation continued to improve during 1971.  
The present numbers are as follow:-

Number of houses provided with waterclosets	7,374
Number of waste-waterclosets	27
Number of pail closets	65
Number of privies	4
Number of chemical closets	11

During the year waterclosets were provided at new houses and at other premises as follow:-

By means of new bathroom and at factories etc.	30
By Standard Grant	57
New Council houses	71
New private buildings	47

## WATER SUPPLY

Close attention was again given to water supplies throughout the town. It is well known that the bulk supply is provided by the Calderdale Water Board and it is equally well known that many rural areas are still served by private water supplies which are the subject of gross contamination. Samples taken from private water supplies have very high bacteriological results and investigation continued during the year in an endeavour to find ways of extending water mains so as to serve at least a few of these properties. One small scheme for four dwellinghouses was completed during the year and approved by the Council. Other areas are being investigated and schemes prepared for consideration by the Council.

The following details are given of samples taken during 1971:-

	Chemical		Plumbo-Solvency		Bacteriological	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
Public Supply	11	1	9	2	78	-
Private Supplies	-	1	-	-	14	11

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The majority of properties in Elland is served by sewers. The number of houses connected to sewers is 7,182 and a further 175 houses have satisfactory private drainage. In spite of continuing progress in recent years to provide extension of sewers to serve outlying areas, parts of Stainland and Sowood continue to be without sewerage. There are approximately 235 houses with unsatisfactory drainage.

Routine work continued during the year on investigation of drainage complaints. This type of work can be very time consuming and often demands constant attention during the period of testing, repair and reinstatement.

During the year 873 inspections and revisits were made. It was found necessary to serve 36 legal notices in respect of defects. In six cases the works were executed by the owners concerned, and in 30 cases the works were carried out by the Council in default.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES

Apart from fish friers, the only offensive trades on the register are:-

Gut Scraper	1
Fat Boiler and Tallow Melter	1

In the above case, the trades are carried out at premises in a rural part of the town.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The care and up-keep of the public conveniences is the responsibility of the Health Committee. One employee is engaged full time on cleansing duties. At the end of 1971 there were ten blocks of public conveniences and 30 bus shelters on the cleansing rota and the new arrangements for cleansing continue to be satisfactory.

### RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

The following is a summary of work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in the district	8,911	85
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	349	5
Number infested by      a) Rats	140	4
b) Mice	209	1
Number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than notification	-	-
Number infested by      a) Rats	-	-
b) Mice	-	-



The work of survey and treatment was carried out by a private contractor on behalf of the Council and in co-operation with the Council's Public Health Inspectors. It has been found that this method of operation is speedy, efficient and economical.

The Council is required to carry out regular inspections of the district so as to prevent damage and danger to health by rodent infestations. The total number of visits made during the year was 354 and as a result of this work, 354 treatments were carried out.

Domestic premises are surveyed and receive treatment free of charge, whilst business premises and factories are charged on a time and material basis.

The Council's refuse tip at Lowfields was treated on two occasions during the year, and the sewage disposal works also received treatment. The sewers were treated twice during the year by the private contractor who undertakes all the practical work of rodent control.

19 inspections of filthy and verminous premises were made in connection with disinfestation work. Treatments were effectively carried out and proprietary insecticides used in the process.

#### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, provided for the registration of hairdressers and barbers and no person shall carry out such a business on any premises within the district unless he and those premises are registered by the local authority.

The section also empowers the local authority to make byelaws for securing the cleanliness of premises and equipment, and the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises. Byelaws have been made under this section and they are in operation in this area.

There are eight gentlemens and 30 ladies hairdressing establishments on the register. 13 visits of inspection were made during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

## TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites. The Act aims to secure that all caravan sites are properly equipped and supervised, and that sites are not allowed in unsuitable places. Sites may only be established where the occupier of the site holds a site licence, and this is dependant upon the occupier having a successful planning permission to develop land as a site for the stationing of caravans. The Act also empowers a local authority to attach conditions to site licences which ensure adequate control over the site.

There are two sites within this area licenced for the stationing of a total of 37 caravans. One site is conveniently positioned near the centre of the town and yet is well screened from view by trees. The site is well managed and no complaints have arisen during the year. The second site is positioned at Holywell Green and was established to accommodate the vans of technicians and workmen concerned with the construction of the M62 Motorway. This site is also well managed and no complaints arose during the year.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This is an Act to regulate the sale of pet animals and it makes provision for the licensing and inspection of pet shops.

One premise is registered as a pet shop, and throughout the year conditions were satisfactory.

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act forbids the use of certain filling materials for upholstering filling of bedding, toys, baby carriages etc. except on premises registered by the local authority. Premises used for the storage or manufacture of rag flock must be licensed.

Provisions are incorporated to prevent the sale of unclean filling materials and regulations have been made which set out standards of cleanliness for filling materials.

One premise was licensed and in use during the year for purposes within the scope of this Act.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS 1928 & 1936  
PETROLEUM (MIXTURES) ORDER 1929  
PETROLEUM (CARBIDE OF CALCIUM ORDER) 1929 ETC.

The Chief Public Health Inspector carries out the duties of Petroleum Officer for the Elland Urban District. Duties under the above Act include the annual licensing of premises where stocks of petroleum or petroleum mixtures are kept, and the inspection and testing of all new pumps and installations for the storage of petrol.

50 licences were in force at the end of the year for the storage of Petroleum Spirit and seven licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum Mixtures.

Public Health Inspectors work in co-operation with the County Fire Service.

SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath in Elland. This is an enclosed bath with heated water which is subject to treatment by continuous filtration and chlorination. The process ensures that the bath water is completely changed during an approximate period of four hours.

During the year, 42 samples of water taken from the bath were reported as satisfactory.

LAND CHARGES

514 enquiry forms were dealt with during the year and much valuable time was used in searching through records, perusing of maps and visiting properties in order that accurate information could be returned.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Progress in pollution control continued in accordance with the provisions of the Clean Air Acts.

Industrial Pollution

Apart from certain special processes, industrial pollution is almost non-existent. It is quite the exception to see industrial chimneys emitting dark smoke of a shade darker than Ringlemann shade 1. Throughout the year 37 smoke observations were made and one contravention recorded.

The Council received five notifications of intention to install new furnaces in accordance with Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.



Five applications were received in accordance with Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, for approval of a chimney height and these were approved.

As in earlier years, cases of smoke nuisance arose from burning waste materials on open land and by co-operation with the occupiers, these anti-social practices ceased.

The brickworks complex still presents problems of pollution, which at the present time appear insoluble. During the year, one kiln was demolished at Atlas Works and two continued in use for brick production.

H.M. Alkali Inspectors frequently inspect Woodman and Blackley works and advise the company on modern techniques of firing, flue gas control and the special problems associated with glazed ware production.

There were no complaints in respect of the Electricity Generating Station, which has high efficiency dust arrestors. Ash still passes out of the chimney to atmosphere, but causes little nuisance because of its dispersion over a wide area.

### Domestic Pollution

The Council's smoke control programme continued during the year. Records of the volumetric measurements of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere show a continuing reduction of pollution from 1963 to 1971, as shown in the tables and graphs.

During the year, confirmation of the South Ward Smoke Control Order was received. The North and East Smoke Control Orders became operative on the 1st July, 1971, and the work of surveying the Central Ward area was completed during the year. The Council made the Elland (No.3) Smoke Control Order and this was submitted to the Minister for confirmation. A great deal of work continues in the field of smoke control, in connection with works of adaptation, approval of estimates, interviewing householders and so on. A total of 234 domestic smoke observations were carried out in operative areas to see whether in fact the terms of the Orders were being complied with and there were few cases where smoke was seen to be emitted from chimneys. In cases where smoke emission was found there was invariably misunderstanding on either the choice of solid fuels or the technique of using a new appliance, and in the majority of cases it was possible, by explanation and co-operation with the householder, to eliminate any further smoke emission. At the end of the year, 11 Smoke Control Orders were in operation, covering 4,997 acres and embracing 5,697 dwellinghouses and other premises. Five-sixths of the acreage of the town and almost three quarters of the dwellinghouses are now included in operative Smoke Control Areas.

The investigation of atmospheric pollution continues to be carried out in collaboration with the West Riding County Council, who record information for the National Survey of Air Pollution conducted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The information provided by apparatus sited in Elland provides a small but useful contribution to national statistics on air pollution.

The following table indicates the pollution figures for each month of the year 1971:-

DEPOSIT GAUGE AND LEAD PEROXIDE GAUGE

Month	Deposit Gauge				Sulphur Lead Peroxide Method
	Inches Rainfall	Tons per sq. mile			Milligrammes SO <sub>3</sub> per 100 sq. cm. per day
		Insoluble Solids	Soluble Solids	Total Solids	
January	2.13	9.77	3.32	12.74	3.17
February	1.78	5.72	7.64	13.36	2.35
March	1.22	9.25	4.57	13.82	2.30
April	2.59	11.25	5.00	16.26	1.59
May	2.13	13.39	6.09	19.48	1.09
June	2.54	7.01	6.25	13.26	0.68
July	2.03	11.62	5.26	16.88	0.72
August	3.15	9.94	4.90	14.84	0.97
September	-	-	-	-	0.94
October	3.22	6.02	14.35	20.37	1.34
November	2.29	4.87	6.51	11.39	1.74
December	1.22	7.07	4.11	11.19	1.61
TOTAL:-	24.30	95.91	68.00	163.59	-
MONTHLY AVERAGE *	2.21	8.72	6.18	14.87	1.54

\* Average taken over 11 months (no results for September, 1971)

# VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

Month	Concentration in microgrammes per cubic metre					
	Smoke			Sulphur Dioxide		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January	164	728	51	221	811	91
February	115	411	27	170	489	53
March	71	155	17	120	255	33
April	72	160	27	119	337	33
May	54	134	24	101	251	36
June	29	71	15	51	103	23
July	28	61	9	66	146	17
August	29	82	3	63	156	36
September	61	125	22	97	190	51
October	71	202	26	124	349	46
November	60	193	14	122	319	59
December	75	371	15	117	449	53
MONTHLY AVERAGE	69 (62)			114 (124)		

## AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMMES/CUBIC METRE BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

Year	Smoke	Sulphur Dioxide
1964	195	246
1965	199	224
1966	191	235
1967	105	168
1968	90	170
1969	77	150
1970	62	124
1971	69	114

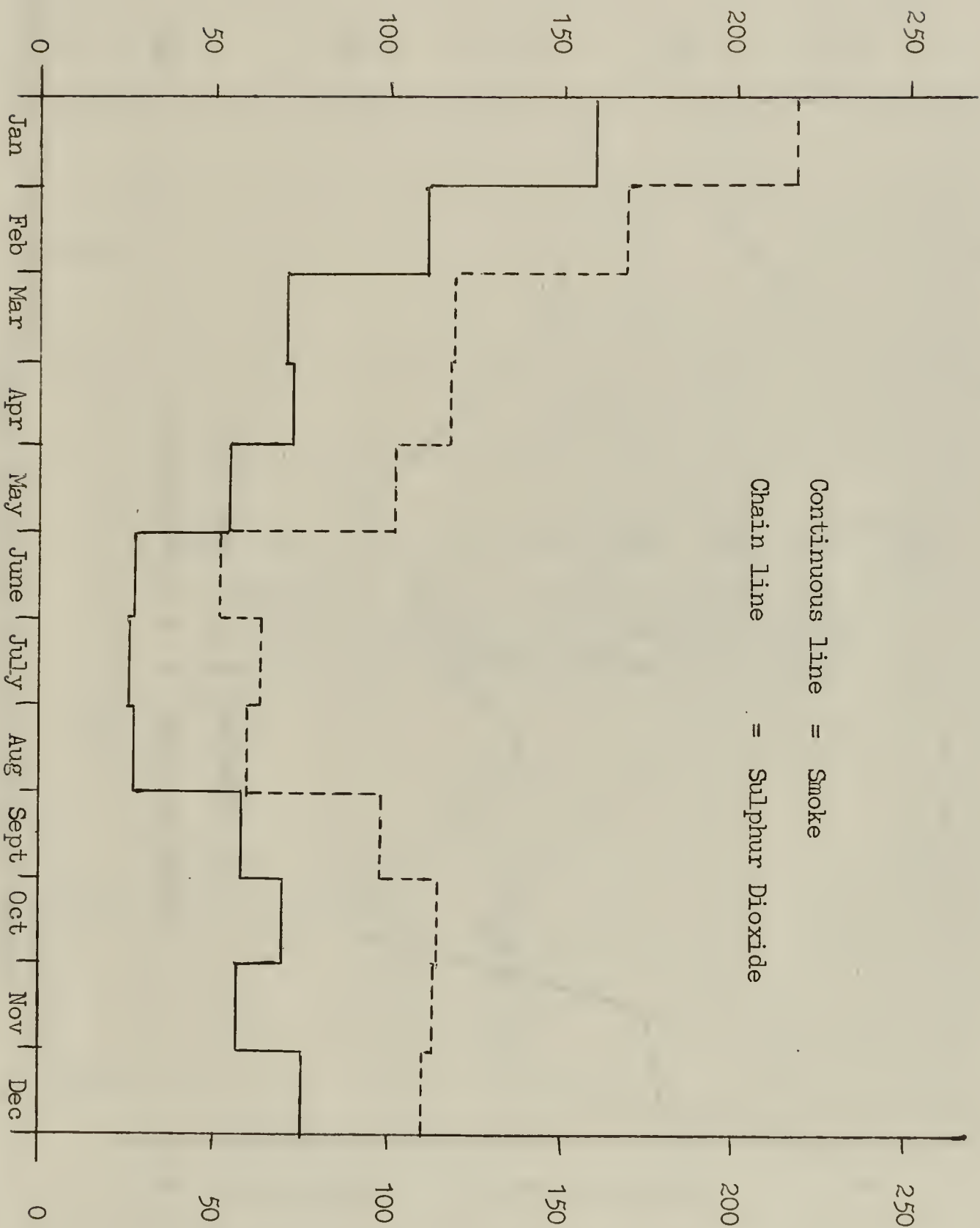


TABLE SHOWING PROGRESS OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

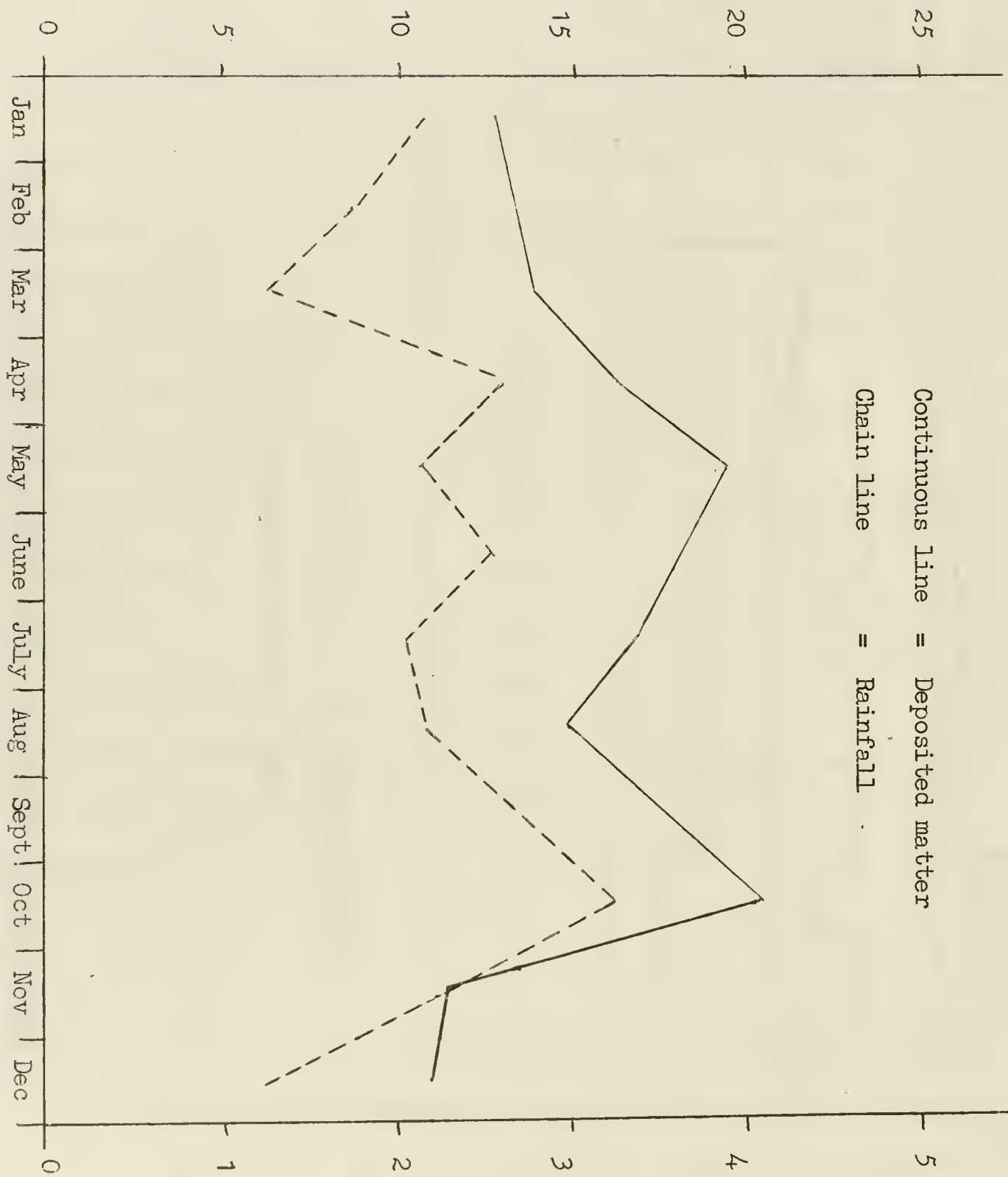
Area	Acres	Number of		Date of Operation of Order
		Houses	Other Premises	
Elland (No.1)	9	106	Nil	1.12.63
Stainland (No.1)	12	173	Nil	1.12.63
Greetland (No.1)	17	144	Nil	1.12.63
Elland (No.2)	170	378	117	1. 7.67
Stainland (No.2)	657	368	48	1. 7.67
Greetland (No.2)	1,152	932	52	1. 7.68
Stainland (No.3)	983	250	37	1. 7.69
Holywell Green	633	389	28	1. 7.69
West Vale	274	591	86	1. 7.70
North Ward (Elland)	518	254	36	1. 7.71
East Ward (Elland)	572	509	38	1. 7.71
South Ward (Elland)	552	672	70	1. 7.72
Elland (No.3)	17	336	37	Awaiting Ministry Confirm'n Antici'd date 1.7.73.

# CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN THE ATMOSPHERE

Microgrammes/Cubic Metre



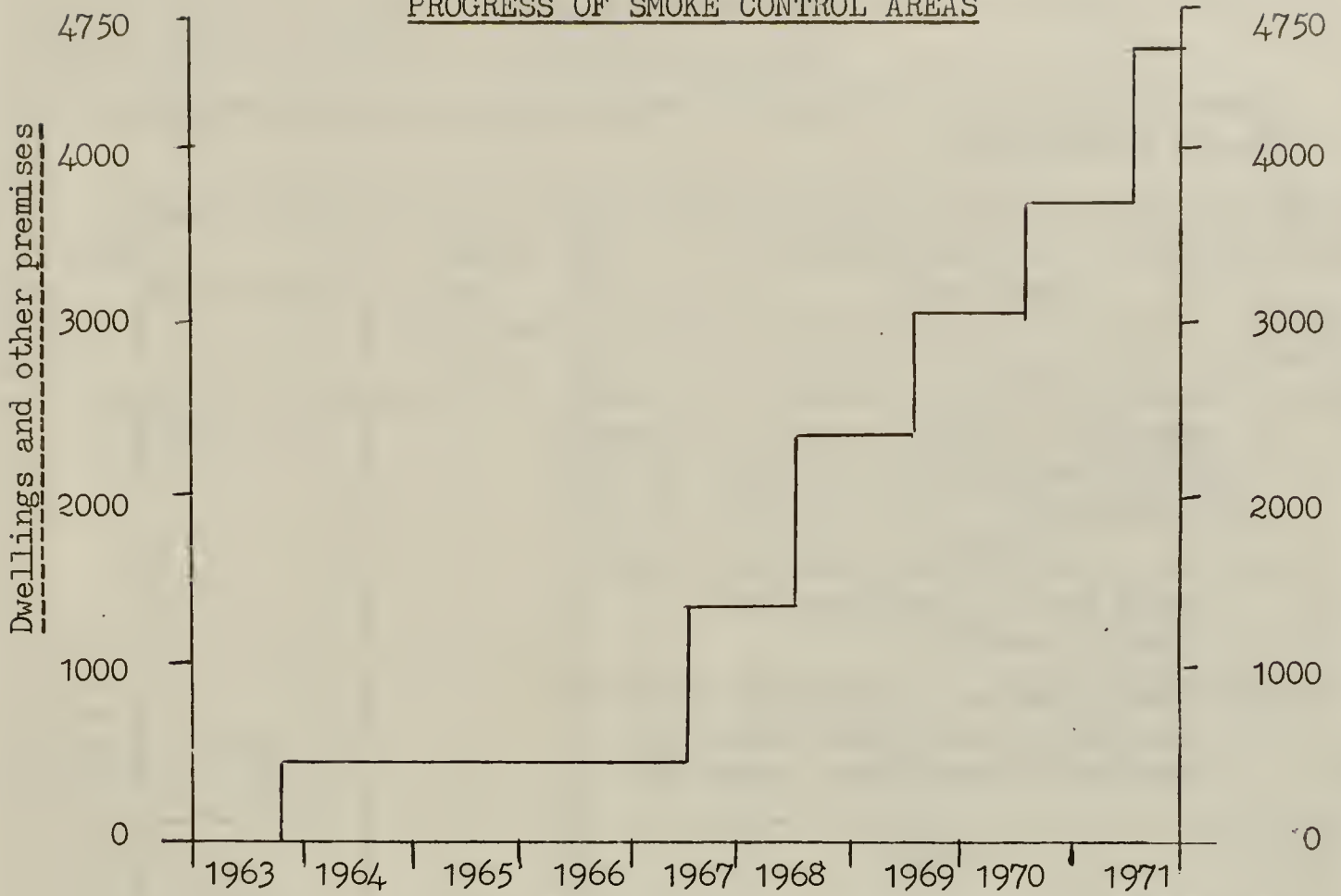
DEPOSIT IN TONS/SQ. MILE AND RAINFALL - 1971



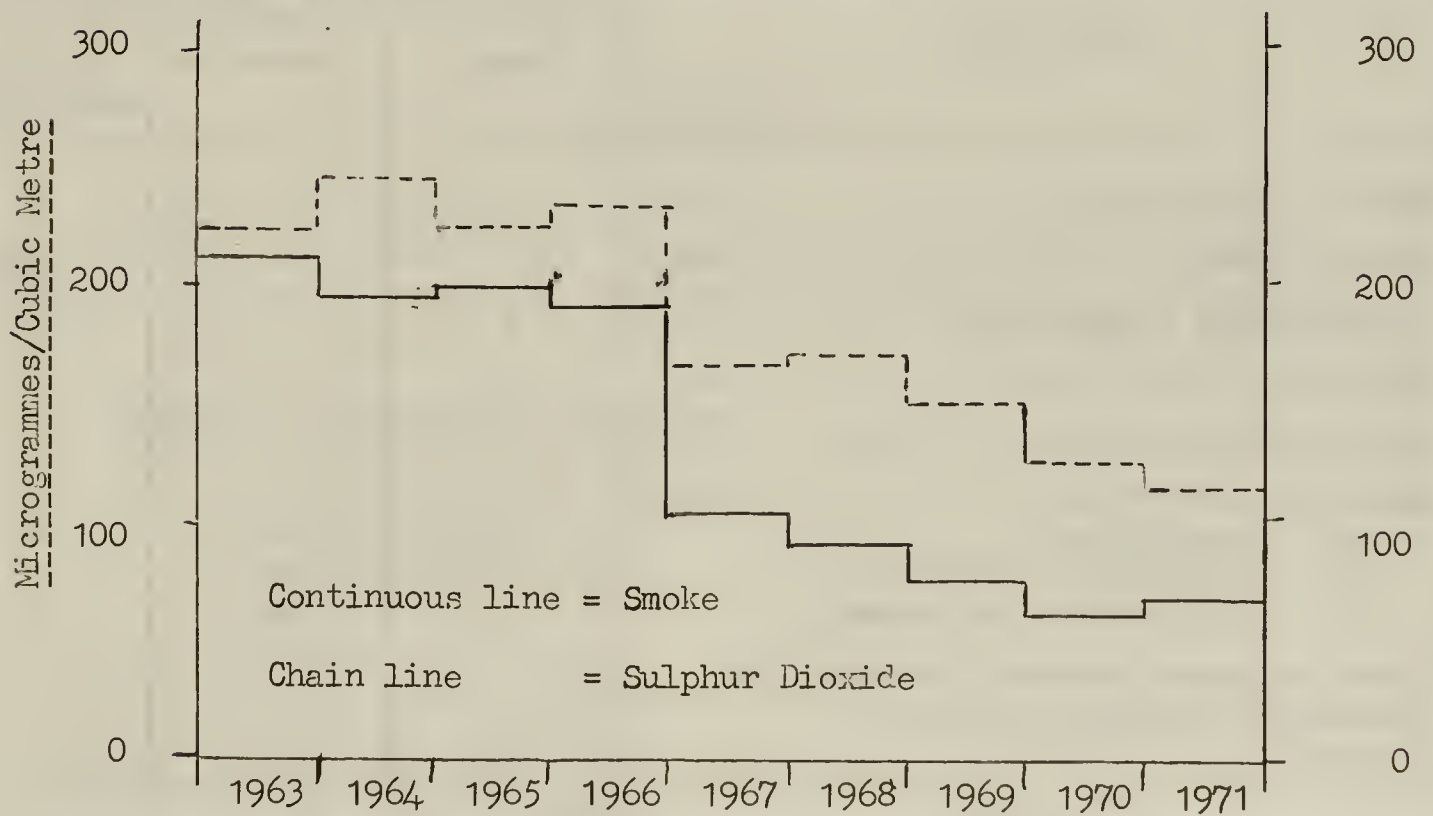
Rainfall in inches



# PROGRESS OF SMOKE CONTROL AREAS



## REDUCTION IN AVERAGE MONTHLY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE AS SMOKE CONTROL AREAS INCREASE



# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

## PART 1 OF THE ACT

### 1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health made by Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of written Notices (4)
i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are enforced by local authorities	1	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by local authority	171	29	-
iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding Outworkers' premises)	13	-	-
TOTAL:-	184	29	-

### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:-

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were		
	Found	Remedied	by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences - (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
Other offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	-	-	-

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings under any of the preceeding Sections of the Factories Act:-

3. OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Particulars  (1)	No. of Out-workers in Aug. list requ'd by Sec. 133(1) (c)  (2)	Section 133		Section 134	
		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council  (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists  (4)	No. of inst. of work in un-wholesome premises  (5)	Notices served  (6)
Wearing) Making etc., Apparel) cleaning and washing	2	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	2	-	-	-	-

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings under any of the Sections of the Factories Act relating to Outworkers.

### FACTORIES

Below is an analysis of the factories on the Council's factory register at 31st December, 1971. Such a list cannot be absolutely definitive, however, as many factories carry on more than one process. It does, however, show the diversity of industry within the Urban District.

Number of factories on register:-

Woollen industry	28
Cotton industry	3
Garment manufacture	3
Yarns	5
Blanket manufacture	5
Rag sorting and grinding	1
Dyeing and finishing	7
Synthetic fibres etc.	6
Motor vehicle repairs	17



Heavy engineering	1
Foundries	1
Brickworks, refractories and glazed ware	4
Mines and quarries	
Joinery	11
Bakeries	8
Manufacturing confectioners	1
Animal food manufacture	3
Corn merchants	2
Slaughterhouses	4
Neat processing	1
Dry cleaners	1
Pattern makers	1
Developing and Printing	5
Paper and board manufacture	1
Local authority depots	2
Mechanical engraving	1
Making of dentures	1
Plastic moulding	2
Machinery belts	1
Carpet pattern books	1
Electricity generators	1
Corn milling	1
Storage	1
Balling and winding	1
Toolmakers	1
Fibreglass construction	1
Doubling	1
Paint making	1
Worsted	4
Metal Spinning	2
Light Engineering	27

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act received Royal Assent on 31st July, 1963, and makes fresh provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office or shop premises and provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in certain railway premises.

The Act has been in operation for some eight years and in Elland 113 premises are registered. The standard of premises in Elland is quite good and no contraventions were found during the year. Two accidents were reported to the department.

TABLE 'A'  
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of premises registered at end of the year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	-	27	5
Retail Shops	-	77	55
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	-	2	2
Catering Est. open to the public	-	7	8
Fuel Storage depots	-	-	-

TABLE 'B'

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 132

TABLE 'C'

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN  
REGISTERED PREMISES AT THE END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	179
Retail Shops	230
Wholesale departments, warehouses	5
Catering Est. open to the public	39
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-
TOTAL:-	453
Total Males	195
Total Females	258

## FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

The standard of hygiene in food premises in Elland continued to be very good and co-operation with food traders was maintained throughout the year. A total of 805 visits were made to the various types of food premises in the district.

There were 12 complaints by members of the public of the sale of food found to be unsatisfactory. All were investigated and in each case a letter of caution was sent to the manufacturer of each food concerned.

Nine visits were made to shops in connection with unsound food conditions which resulted in voluntary surrender of food for destruction.

The number of food premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows:-

Cafes and Snack Bars	11
Butchers shops	21
Fried fish and chip shops	13
Bakehouses with shops	9
Other food shops	83
School Canteens	6
Ice cream retailers	55
Bakehouses	2

## MEAT INSPECTION

Four private slaughterhouses within the Council's area continued in use during the year. The facilities offered by these slaughterhouses are adequate at the present time for the number of animals dressed.

During the year the Public Health Inspectors made 328 visits to slaughterhouses and inspected 3,497 animals which had been slaughtered and dressed on these premises, a decrease on last year's figures.



The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspected each month of the year:-

Month	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Jan.	59	37	-	13	224	43	376
Feb.	53	21	4	13	108	34	233
March	58	25	2	34	76	34	229
April	57	17	3	13	98	33	221
May	64	17	-	1	160	35	277
June	51	21	7	6	201	12	298
July	32	25	6	2	160	14	239
Aug.	51	33	3	3	285	32	407
Sept.	53	7	3	6	176	24	269
Oct.	54	28	6	3	187	27	305
Nov.	49	34	9	3	235	25	355
Dec	36	26	5	7	167	47	288
TOTAL:	617	291	48	104	2077	360	3497

The amount of diseased meat and offal condemned during the year was 13 cwts. 1 qtr.  $14\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.

The following table gives details of meat condemned during the year:-

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	908	48	104	2,077	360
Number inspected	908	48	104	2,077	360
1. <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:-</u>					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	-	1	13	-	-
(2) Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	70	1	-	70	28
(3) Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysterci	7.7%	4.2%	12.5%	3.4%	7.8%
2. <u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
3. <u>Cysticercosis:-</u>					
(1) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-
(2) Carcase submitted to treatment by Refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

## BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

### 1. Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Sampling of milk forms a regular part of your Inspectors' duties and during the year 107 samples of designated milk were submitted for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The following table gives details of these samples.

Statutory Samples	Number Examined	Number Satisfactory		
		Phosphotase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test
Untreated	100	-	93	-
Pasteurised	5	5	5	-
Sterilised	2	-	-	2

Of 100 samples submitted for T.T.C (Triphenyl Tetrazonal Chloride) examination, one was reported as unsatisfactory.

### 2. Examination of Milk for Brucellosis

100 samples of untreated milk from retailers were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service for Brucellosis and one was notified as being positive. By co-operation with the milk producers, the sale of infected milk was stopped and the supply sent for heat treatment until the results of samples from the cows became know. During the year eight herds were found to have positive excretors and 253 samples of milk were taken from cows. Of these, 11 cows were proved to be positive. In each herd the offending cows were identified, isolated and eventually disposed of by the producer, following which the producer was able to resume normal production and distribution of untreated milk.



A total of 253 individual samples were taken for examination and the following table shows the results obtained:-

Name of Test	Number of Samples Examined	Number of samples found to be positive
Ring Test	253	39
Culture Test	39	11

### 3. Ice Cream

There are no manufacturers of ice cream within the Council's area and samples of ice cream are taken from retail shops or from street vendors.

49 samples of ice cream taken from these sources were reported as satisfactory.

### HAWKERS OF FOOD

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951 contains provisions for the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

Eight persons are registered for the hawking of food within the area.

### MARKET STALLS

Elland has the traditional type of open air market and approximately 32 stalls are set out in the market square on Friday of each week. In addition there are two lock-up stalls which are permanently sited on the square. The lock-up premises are used, one for the sale of meat and the other for the sale of fish. The open stalls are used mainly for the sale of clothing, greengrocery, sweet confectionery, biscuits and eggs. 110 inspections were made to ensure that Food Hygiene Regulations were being observed and a good standard of hygiene was maintained throughout the year. The public conveniences on the market square continue to serve a useful purpose, providing as they do, a room with sinks and hot and cold water in order that food handlers may have washing facilities.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS

There are 14 persons licensed in accordance with the above Acts to slaughter animals.

## HOUSING

Progress was maintained in dealing with unfit and substandard dwelling houses.

Ten areas of property were represented during the year in respect of 97 dwellinghouses and were dealt with by the Council making Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Five individual dwellinghouses were dealt with, one by Closing Order and four by Demolition Orders. Eight dwellings were closed by Undertakings from owners not to relet.

The resolution of the Council to deal with 100 houses a year was wisely made in 1964 and has been fully implemented to the benefit of many families in Elland, who, otherwise, would have been condemned to live in unsatisfactory housing conditions. The task is by no means completed and vigorous action must continue until every family can be housed in a satisfactory unit of housing accommodation, one which is dry and in good repair, provided with all amenities necessary for healthy living, and situated in a clean and healthy environment.

In parallel with the programme of action to eliminate unfit dwellinghouses, the standard of housing continued to improve. Standard Grants maintained popularity with property owners and 88 applications were received during the year. Sixty dwellinghouses were provided with standard amenities, compared with 74 during 1970. Expenditure on Standard Grants during 1971 amounted to £11,047 as compared with £11,526 during 1970.

The following table shows details of work in connection with Standard Grants:-

Summary of Standard Grants							
Number of applications received during the year	Number of applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year	Amenities Provided				
			Bath	Internal W.C.	Hot Water Supply	Wash Hand Basin	Sinks
88	65	60	54	57	55	51	16

In past years there has been much reluctance on the part of owners to improve their dwellinghouses to the full 12 point standard where this was desirable. There are a variety of reasons for this reluctance, some financial, others in connection with delays occasioned by preparatory details and local authority vetting of proposals. A standard grant is much more easily obtained and involves an owner and a local authority in much less work and time.

It was the aim of the Housing Act 1969 to encourage owners to improve their dwellinghouses and the additional circulars made it quite clear that the Government expected very much more use to be made of Improvement Grants towards what is now referred to as "the 12 point standard". The year 1971 saw some measure of success towards this aim and 16 applications for improvement grant were received, almost double the number for 1970, and of these seven were approved. Four dwellinghouses were improved during the year at a cost of £2,065.

The pace of improving properties in this area is pitifully slow, and it is quite surprising that property owners do not seem to realise that here is money, almost as a gift, to assist them in improving and repairing their property. In previous years, when a local authority has required repair, many owners have claimed lack of money as the main reason why they have not, or cannot effectively carry out maintenance. The 1969 Act provides the means of financing the improvement and repair of almost all structurally sound dwellinghouses requiring this work, in many instances, to prevent future action under the Housing Act 1957. At the present rate of progress, it will be many years before every family can enjoy the comfort and luxury of all internal amenities.

Little progress was made towards the establishment of a general improvement area and if such areas are to be established, the procedure must be made more positive and programmed within specific time limits.

### OVERCROWDING

No problems were encountered from statutory overcrowding, but cases are often discovered of overcrowding in relation to bedrooms. These latter cases almost invariably involve families who are awaiting rehousing, and, by co-operation with the Housing Manager, can be resolved without difficulty.



## QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

A procedure to enable owners of property to secure a fair rent for tenanted dwellinghouses is contained in the Housing Act 1969. A qualification certificate must be obtained before a fair rent may be determined. The procedure is not widely used, probably because it is not easy for owners to understand. Parliamentary draftsmen appear to excel in writing complicated procedures which often require interpretation by persons with legal knowledge. A second reason for lack of use of these provisions is poor housing standards in the district. Far too many dwellings, though not yet unfit, are in a state of disrepair and sadly lacking in amenities.

Twenty one applications for qualification certificate were received during the year, of which 14 were granted. Four combined applications for a standard grant and a qualification certificate were received, but not determined before the end of the year.

## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

This is an Act to make further provision for the protection and improvement of buildings of architectural and historic interest and of the character of areas of such interest; for the preservation and planting of trees; and for the orderly disposal of used vehicles and equipment and other rubbish.

The anti-social practice of dumping refuse on waste land has for many years been increasing. The department provides a free collection service for bulky domestic refuse, yet in spite of this service, articles are dumped in isolated places. A number of tours were made during the year to clear untidy sites and as the problem grows, so will the rate borne cost of clearing sites increase. The Council has made available to ratepayers, during normal working hours, facilities at Lowfields tip for the reception of unwanted articles, bulky refuse etc. and this has been widely advertised in the district.

The problem of abandoned cars will increase as the number of vehicles on the roads increase during future years. Procedure for dealing with these vehicles is fairly uniform and well established in the West Riding area as a result of a Working Party which gave much time and consideration to this problem before the Act was laid on the statute book. During the year 43 inspections of vehicles were carried out and resulting from this work, ten vehicles were removed and five were destroyed, the remainder being removed by the owners concerned after action by the department.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

This section of Public Health work embraces a very wide field of activity, including the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse, the cleansing and emptying of pail closets, privies and cesspools, salvage operations, street cleansing and gulley emptying. These duties are divided between the Health Department and the Surveyor's Department, street cleansing being the responsibility of the Surveyor.

Refuse collection continued satisfactorily throughout the year. The revised bonus scheme continues to provide the incentive for good service. The workmen have again given yeomen service throughout the year and their efforts are fully appreciated by the community.

Controlled tipping continued throughout the year at Lowfields. A second site at Rawroyds was prepared for the reception of refuse when tipping at Lowfields is completed.

The collection of waste paper continued throughout the year and £2,246 was realised from sales. Income from sales of scrap metal and other waste amounted to £15. Other income from special collections, trade refuse and tipping charges amounted to £684.31.

Bulky collections are becoming increasingly necessary in view of householders replacing items of furniture more frequently. 389 special collections of bulky refuse were carried out during the year as part of the Council's service.

The Council's Municipal Dustbin scheme continued satisfactorily during the year. 794 dustbins were provided as replacements to premises at a cost of £1608.64. The paper sack system of refuse storage continued to be very hygienic and satisfactory.

The following table shows the types of containers in use within the area:-

<u>Type of Container</u>	<u>Number in use</u>
Metal dustbins	8,284
Pail closets	57
Privy middens	3
Paper sacks	533

The following table gives the revenue gained from special collections of refuse and from charges made for tipping facilities and trade refuse collection during 1971:-

Type of Service	Number of Collections	Revenue
Special collection of refuse	3	£22.81
Tipping charges	-	474.95
Collection of trade refuse	-	186.55
Total Revenue:-		£684.31

The following table gives details of refuse removed during the year:-

Vehicle	House Refuse		Goux Tubs		Waste Paper	
	Loads	Weight Tons	Loads	Weight Tons	Loads	Weight Tons
Bedford 6 ton Compressmore	261	894	-	-	-	54.60
S. & D. 6 ton	275	640	-	-	-	
Bedford 6 ton Compressmore	540	1850	-	-	-	
Bedford 6 ton Compressload	496	1352	-	-	-	
Bedford 3 ton	-	-	-	-	608	132.50
Karrier 3 ton	748	821	127	56.67	-	-
Ford 15 cwt.	55	16.50	-	-	143	8.70



A limited amount of salvage is obtained from the tipped refuse before the material is placed, levelled and consolidated. Metals of various types and rags are taken to the depot building, conveniently situated near the tip where they are placed with other materials salvaged during collection. By far the greatest item of salvage is waste paper and cardboard, and during the year 189½ tons of this material was collected by the waste paper vehicle and by other vehicles during collection of house refuse. This material forms an extremely useful form of revenue. Cardboard and newsprint are sorted and baled in an electrically driven baling press sited in the ground floor room of the depot. There has been no difficulty in disposal of metals and textiles.

The Council is fortunate in having the Lowfields Depot building which provides an ideal centre for a public cleansing service. The building provides on the ground floor ample garage space, a large paper baling room, a large storage room for dustbins and refuse containers, showers and sanitary accommodation for the cleansing staff. The first floor provides a large storage room for baled paper and cardboard, an office for the foreman, and a dining room for the staff. Other areas of floor space are available for other uses. An electric hoist is provided for transferring bales of paper from one floor to another.

The following tables show details of salvage and the revenue obtained during the year:-

TABLE 1 - WASTE PAPER - 1971

Grade	Weight			Revenue
	T	C	Q	£
1. Mixed Waste	72.	6.	1.	779.57
2. Fibreboard	64.	13.	0.	794.28
3. Newsprint	52.	12.	1.	672.29
TOTAL:-	189.	11.	2.	£2246.14

TABLE 2 - METALS AND TEXTILES ETC. 1971

	Weight			Revenue
	C.	Q.	LBS.	£
Rags	4.	3.	9.	4.29
Copper			8.	92
Aluminium		1.	26.	1.56
Cartons				7.23
Brass			4.	30
Non-Ferrous			15.	55
TOTAL REVENUE:-				£14.85

TABLE 3 - COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	Revenue	
	Waste Paper £	Metals & Textiles etc. £
1971	2,246	15
1970	1,942	67
1969	1,730	54
1968	1,377	67
1967	1,549	42
1966	1,609	40
1965	1,745	43
1964	1,446	53
1963	1,733	55
1962	902	58
1961	1,256	84

Six vehicles are in daily use for the collection of refuse and waste paper and for the cleansing of privies and pail closets, and public conveniences. In addition to these, a small pickup vehicle is used by the foreman for transport purposes and also for the collection of small items of refuse and salvage.

Maintenance of the fleet is carried out by a local garage and the refuse collection service was not impaired by major breakdown.

The bulk of refuse is collected by three large capacity compression vehicles. Details of the vehicles in operation during 1971 are set out in the following table.

The men are provided with suitable protective clothing to enable the work to be carried out with a minimum of discomfort and without unnecessary wear and tear to their personal clothing. The variety of protective clothing issued, according to the type of work being done, consists of donkey jackets, overalls, gloves and wellington boots, and these items are well appreciated by the staff.

Make	Reg.No.	Date of Reg.	Type of Body	Capacity	Duty
S. & D.	JYG 162J	1.7.71	S. & D. Pakamatic	25 cu.yds	Refuse Collection
Bedford	EWX 640H	1.7.70	Eagle Compressload	25 cu.yds	Refuse Collection
Karrier	FJX 989E	1.7.67	3 ton side loader	7 cu.yds	Refuse Collection, cleansing of private and pail closets
Bedford	LWT 160D	19.4.66	Eagle Compressmore	16/24 cu.yds	Refuse Collection
Morris	EKU 919D	1.4.66	Mini Van	-	Pub.Conveniences
Ford Transit	MCP 191H	22.4.70	15 cwt. Pick-up	-	Waste Paper and gen.collections
Bedford	DWU 138B	1.11.64	3 ton side Loader	10 cu.yds	Collection of refuse & salvage
Bedford	AYG 622B	14.4.64	Eagle Compressmore	16/24 cu.yds	Refuse Collection
J.C.B.	BYG 728B	15.9.64	Loading Shovel		Tip Operations





